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CROPS AND MARKETS

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RHODESIAN FIRE-CURED EXPORTS DOWN 6.3 PERCENT

Exports of fire-cured tobacco from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland during 1961 totaled 17.9 million pounds--down 6.3 percent from the 19.1 million shipped in 1960.

Reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, Canary Island, and Sierra Leone more than offset gains to the Netherlands, Liberia, Republic of the Congo, and Portuguese overseas provinces. Combined shipments to Western European countries, exclusive of the United Kingdom, were almost 11 percent greater than the 3.5 million pounds exported to these destinations in 1960. All western European countries, except Sweden, Switzerland, Finland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom, took more Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco last year than in 1960.

TOBACCO, FIRE-CURED: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland exports by country of destination, 1959-61

Country of destination	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom	5,288	6,254	4,623
Netherlands	2,083	2,056	2,491
Canary Islands	2,031	2,135	1,611
Sierra Leone	1,177	1,960	1,363
Portuguese overseas provinces	1,017	1,195	1,356
Liberia	662	808	1,168
Congo, Republic of	4,074	401	1,055
French Africa <u>1/</u>	1,180	1,135	876
Other	2,249	3,203	3,393
Total	19,761	19,147	17,936
<u>1/</u> Former French possessions in Africa.			

Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

UGANDA'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT CONTINUES DOWNWARD

Cigarette output in Uganda during the first 9 months of 1961 totaled 2 million pounds, compared with 2.5 million for the same period in 1960. Cigarette production has been declining since 1955 when calendar year output amounted to 6.8 million pounds.

BRITISH GUIANA'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT UP

Cigarette output in British Guiana during the first 9 months of 1961, at 581,000 pounds, was 21 percent greater than the January-September 1960 level of 480,000 pounds. If output continued at the same rate during the last quarter of 1961 as for the first 9 months, then calendar year output approached about 900,000 pounds, compared with 741,000 pounds in 1960.

FLUE-CURED AUCTION SALES OPEN IN RHODESIA

Auction sales for the 1962 Rhodesian flue-cured crop opened in Salisbury on March 13. Grower prices during the first three days averaged the equivalent of 43.9 U. S. cents per pound compared with 38.1 cents during the first week last year. A total of 2.3 million pounds were sold, compared with 2.6 million a year ago.

U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS DOWN IN JANUARY

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in January 1962, at 19.8 million pounds, were 11.9 percent below those of January 1961. The value, at \$14.6 million, was down 12.8 percent.

Exports of all kinds of tobacco, except One Sucker, were smaller than for January a year ago. There were significant drops in exports of burley, dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee, and Virginia fire-cured.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in the first 7 months of the 1962 fiscal year totaled 368.9 million pounds--down 1.6 percent from the 374.9 million exported in the corresponding period of fiscal 1961. The value of fiscal 1962 exports, however, through January 1962, was 1.2 percent above the similar period a year earlier.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. exports by type, January 1961 and 1962, with percentage change (Export weight)

Type	January			January		
	1961	1962	change	1961	1962	change
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	Percent	dollars	dollars	Percent
Flue-cured	16,447	15,729	-4.4	12,269	11,307	-7.8
Burley	2,010	1,248	-37.9	1,727	1,144	-33.8
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn ...	1,599	1,025	-35.9	746	531	-28.8
Virginia fire-cured <u>1/</u> ..	527	358	-32.1	338	243	-28.1
Maryland	716	584	-18.4	589	465	-21.1
Green River	10	147	---	5	69	---
One Sucker	5	16	+220.0	2	7	+250.0
Black Fat, etc	412	214	-48.1	340	193	-43.2
Cigar wrapper	326	285	-12.6	593	522	-12.0
Cigar binder	39	33	-15.4	35	31	-11.4
Cigar filler	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	332	117	-64.8	70	65	-7.1
Total	22,423	19,756	-11.9	16,714	14,577	-12.8

1/ Includes sun-cured.

U.S. exports of tobacco products in January 1962 were valued at \$9.1 million--a 12 percent increase from January 1961. Cigarette exports, at 1,861 million pieces, were up 7.4 percent and smoking tobacco in bulk was up 99 percent. Exports of other products were below those in January 1961.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U.S. Exports, January 1961 and 1962
with percentage change

Products and value	: January : 1961	: January : 1962	: Percent : change
Cigars and cheroots	:	:	:
(1,000 pieces)	1,247	1,187	-4.8
Cigarettes	:	:	:
(million pieces)	1,733	1,861	+7.4
Chewing and snuff	:	:	:
(1,000 pounds)	81	41	-49.4
Smoking tobacco in pkgs.	:	:	:
(1,000 pounds)	59	42	-28.8
Smoking tobacco in bulk	:	:	:
(1,000 pounds)	357	709	+98.6
Total declared value	:	:	:
(million dollars)	8.1	9.1	+12.4

Bureau of the Census.

COLOMBIA PLANS TO PRODUCE
AMERICAN BLENDED CIGARETTES

Two tobacco firms in Colombia have formed a new company, Latinoamericana de Cigarillos S.A., which plans to begin production of American blended type cigarettes in early 1963. The cigarettes will contain domestic light cigarette leaf blended with imported tobaccos. Reportedly, the initial imports of light cigarette tobaccos will be obtained from the United States. The new firm plans to purchase about \$100,000 worth of light cigarette tobaccos from abroad.

AUSTRALIA EXPORTS MORE
BUTTER AND CHEESE

Australia's butter exports in 1961 of 170 million pounds showed a marked recovery over 1960 when exports were down to 143 million pounds. Shipments of cheese increased 7 percent to 45 million pounds, and those of condensed milk rose 16 percent to 43 million pounds. Other dairy products exports were below the 1960 level.

The Dairy Produce Board is continuing its efforts to open new overseas markets for Australian dairy products. Trade teams are currently conducting surveys in Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, and Malacca. Latin American market also will be studied this year by an Australian trade group.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT SHIPMENTS FOR APRIL

Six ships are scheduled to sail from New Zealand in February with 18,256,000 pounds of meat for the United States--13,216,000 pounds for the East Coast and 5,040,000 pounds for the West Coast.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			1,000 pounds
Orsova	April 13	West Coast	224
Monterey	" 14	" "	336
Cap Domingo	" 19	" "	2,240
African Reefer	" 19	" "	2,240
Port Jackson	April 14	East Coast	2,912
Hinakura	" 30	" "	10,304

IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS RISE IN JANUARY

U.S. imports of livestock and livestock products were considerably larger in January than in January 1961.

Imports of red meats rose from 56 million pounds to 95 million pounds. Imports of beef and veal accounted for most of the increase. Inshipments of pork were 19 percent higher than in January 1961. Mutton imports were about 10 million pounds compared with about 4 million pounds; imports of lamb were 39 percent lower.

Variety meat imports were 308,000 pounds in January compared to 125,000 pounds in January 1961.

Wool imports rose 9 percent in January compared to January 1961. Inshipments of apparel wool (dutiable) were 72 percent higher; duty-free (carpet) wool imports dropped 24 percent.

Imports of most hides and skins were larger in January than in January 1961. Cattle and buffalo hide imports rose 50 percent, calf skins, 290 percent; sheep and lamb skins, 31 percent; and horse hides, 85 percent. Imports of pig skins increased from 19,000 pieces to 214,000 pieces. However, kipskin and goat and kid skin imports were lower than in January 1961.

Live cattle imports were 3 percent higher in January than in the same month of 1961. Most of the imports were feeder cattle from Mexico.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. imports of selected items, January 1961 and 1962, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	January		Percent change
	1961	1962	
	1,000	1,000	
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Red meats:			
Fresh, frozen, canned and cured			
beef and veal.....	34,537	64,847	+88
Other meat.....	1,659	2,366	+43
Total beef and veal.....	36,196	67,213	+86
Pork.....	14,570	17,358	+19
Mutton.....	3,606	9,533	+164
Lamb.....	1,603	978	-39
Total red meat.....	55,975	95,082	+70
Variety meats.....	125	308	+146
Wool (clean basis)			
Dutiable.....	7,262	12,517	+72
Duty-free.....	13,901	10,510	-24
Total wool.....	21,163	23,027	+9
	1,000	1,000	
	<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>	
Hides and skins:			
Cattle and buffalo.....	40	60	+50
Calf.....	10	39	+290
Kip.....	55	36	-35
Sheep and lamb.....	1,775	2,330	+31
Goat and kid.....	1,246	1,109	-11
Pig.....	19	214	+1,026
Horse.....	20	37	+85
Live cattle <u>1/</u> (Number).....	85,594	88,217	+3

1/ Includes cattle for breeding.

U.S. Department of Commerce.

CANADA SETS PRICE SUPPORTS FOR BEEF CATTLE

Price supports for cattle in Canada have been established for the year ending March 31, 1963 on the basis of \$17.25 per 100 pounds for Good grade slaughter steers at Toronto.

Price support for cattle in Canada is mandatory at a level of at least 80 percent of average prices for the ten preceding years. The base period price (1952-61 average) was \$21.25 per 100 pounds and the support is about the lowest possible under the law. The price support level during 1961-62 was \$18.05 while the actual average market price for Good grade steers at Toronto was \$22.75.

The Canadian government has not been required to support cattle prices in recent years and no activity is expected during the current year.

U.S. EXPORTS OF MOST LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS DECLINE IN JANUARY

U.S. exports of lamb and mutton, hog casings, and sheep and lamb skins were higher in January than in January 1961. Lard shipments approximately equaled those of the previous January, but other livestock exports were lower.

Lard exports of about 40 million pounds were less than 1 percent below those in January 1961. Shipments to the United Kingdom, the major market, were about 33 million pounds.

Exports of inedible tallow and greases were 11 percent less in January than in the same month of 1961. Shipments of edible tallow and greases dropped 50 percent.

Red meat exports in January were 33 percent below the same month of 1961. Beef and veal shipments were 19 percent less than the previous January. Pork exports were down 38 percent; the drop was the result of increased production in Canada, the major U.S. market. Lamb and mutton exports were 5 percent higher. Shipments of sausages, canned baby foods, and other canned meats were lower.

Variety meat exports were 14 percent below those of the previous January. Hog casing exports increased 29 percent, but were nearly offset by the drop in shipments of other natural casings.

Shipments of mohair of 718,000 pounds were 72 percent below the 2,540,000 pounds exported in January 1961.

Exports of cattle hides, calf skins and kip skins dropped 5, 59, and 19 percent, respectively. Shipments of sheep and lamb skins were 8 percent higher compared with January 1961.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports of selected items, January 1961 and 1962
with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	January		Percent change
	1961	1962	
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	Percent
Lard.....	40,461	40,375	---
Inedible tallow and greases 1/....	136,610	122,132	-11
Edible tallow and greases 2/.....	1,266	629	-50
Meat:			
Beef and veal.....	2,973	2,415	-19
Pork.....	7,304	4,533	-38
Lamb and mutton.....	82	86	+5
Sausage:			
Except canned.....	287	68	-76
Canned.....	80	71	-11
Baby food, canned.....	75	58	-23
Other canned meats.....	98	95	-3
Total red meat.....	10,899	7,326	-33
Variety meat.....	9,859	8,508	-14
Sausage casings:			
Hog.....	725	931	+29
Other natural.....	431	271	-37
Mohair.....	2,540	718	-72
	1,000 <u>pieces</u>	1,000 <u>pieces</u>	
Hides and skins:			
Cattle.....	740	704	-5
Calf.....	181	74	-59
Kip.....	52	42	-19
Sheep and lamb.....	114	124	+8

1/ Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal greases, fats, and oils. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard.

U.S. Department of Commerce.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL MARKETING COMMITTEE
REPORTS TO GOVERNMENT

The Australian Wool Marketing Committee of Inquiry has recommended to the Federal Government that a permanent Australian Wool Commission be established.

The Committee also made recommendations for the continuance of the basic wool auction system, and against the introduction of a reserve price scheme. The Government appointed the Committee in January 1961 at the request of wool growers. The report was submitted to the Minister for Primary Industry who tabled it in Parliament in early March.

In assessing proposed alternatives to the existing wool marketing method, the Committee concluded that there are not sufficient advantages to warrant a change at this time. About 94 percent of the Australian clip is now handled by brokers through the auction system although there is evidence of some increase in the volume sold through private channels. The report points out that there is room for improvement in the current marketing system and that a central authority should investigate on a continuing basis such means as are practical.

The Committee is opposed to the introduction of a reserve price scheme on the grounds that such a system, of itself, cannot secure for growers a higher price throughout the years than the present auction system. An adequate reserve system would require a minimum capital fund equivalent to \$225 million with the possibility of growers being required to contribute one-half the sum. The Committee's view is that levies from growers would be better spent on other projects which present a more reasonable prospect of gain.

Creation of an Australian Wool Committee to speak for the entire industry is urged by the Committee. The Commission would serve as a coordinating authority and be composed of a Promotion Division to replace the existing Australian Wool Bureau, a Research Division replacing the present Research Committee, and a Marketing Division.

It is not known what action the Commonwealth Government will take in regard to the recommendations. Due to the controversial issues involved, early action is not expected.

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES
ARRIVE FROM MEXICO

A preliminary report on frozen strawberry imports from Mexico for the week ending March 24 shows 2.1 million pounds to the United States and 0.2 million pounds to Canada.

AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUIT PACK UP

The 1962 Australian canned deciduous fruit pack is estimated at 5.8 million cases, a 1-million-case increase over both 1961 and average.

The 1962 canned peach pack is estimated at 2,200,000 cases, 31 percent above the short 1961 pack. Estimated at 650,000 cases, the 1962 canned apricot pack is about double the 1961 pack. This season, a record-large canned pear pack of 2,800,000 cases is expected, a slight increase over 1961.

CANNED FRUIT: Australian production, average 1955-59 annual 1959-62

Canned fruit	: Average : : 1955-59 :	: 1959 : :	: 1960 : :	: 1961 : :	: Estimated : 1962 :
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
	: $24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s
Apricots	755	449	576	334	650
Mixed fruit	224	178	201	190	200
Peaches	1,888	1,710	2,045	1,675	2,200
Pears	2,014	2,022	2,415	2,621	2,800
Total	4,881	4,359	5,237	4,820	5,850

Australian canned fruit exports are expected to be large during 1962, possibly reaching 3.6 million cases compared with 2.8 million cases last year. The United Kingdom market is by far the major outlet for Australian canned fruits, and is expected to take about 96 percent of 1962 exports.

During 1962, Australian canned fruit exports to the United Kingdom are forecast in thousand cases as follows: canned apricots, 275; canned peaches, 1,100; canned pears, 2,000; canned mixed fruits, 100.

CANNED FRUIT: Australian exports, average 1955-59, annual 1959-61 and forecast 1962

Canned fruit	: Average : : 1955-59 :	: 1959 : :	: 1960 : :	: 1961 : :	: Forecast : 1962 :
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
	: $24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$ 's2	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s
Apricots	432	267	278	75	305
Mixed fruit	101	63	99	108	105
Peaches	1,084	993	1,100	809	1,150
Pears	1,551	1,790	2,016	1,850	2,050
Total	3,168	3,113	3,493	2,842	3,610

Minimum export prices for 1962 Australian canned fruit have been reduced from the 1961 level for all items, except canned apricots, which remained the same (Foreign Crops and Markets, March 19, 1962).

COLOMBIAN COFFEE EXPORTS FALL SHARPLY

Colombian exports of coffee have declined sharply. Export data for the July-February period of 1961-62, compared with the prior 2 years is as follows:

Bags of 132.276 pounds

Months	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
July	557	369	437
August	604	447	473
September	828	824	624
October	427	525	412
November	600	608	495
December	497	657	497
January	439	463	317
February	540	528	458
Total, July-Feb.	4,492	4,421	3,713
Total, July-June	6,020	6,144	---

Exports during this 8 months period in 1961-62 is the lowest since this period in 1957-58. The decline is accounted for by smaller shipments to the United States, which takes about three-fourths of Colombian exports. Colombian coffee prices have remained relatively stable at 42-1/4 to 43 cents per pound, New York, while gradual price depreciation has characterized other mild coffees.

COLOMBIA AUTHORIZES INCREASED SUGAR EXPORTS

Colombian exports of sugar in 1962 may reach 50,000 tons.

The trade believes that Colombia can compete at a price roughly midway between U.S. and world prices. Therefore, the intention is to match exports to the United States with an equal quantity to the world market.

Included in the sugar allocations announced by the United States February 12, 1962, was an allocation of 25,000 short tons of non-quota purchase sugar for Colombia for the first half of 1962. To pave the way for any export opportunities that might arise, the Colombian Government has authorized exports of sugar in 1962 up to 100,000 metric tons, and has divided the authorization among the 20 mills on a percentage basis in proportion to their registered production in 1961. Producers and distributors are obligated, however, to maintain normal supplies in the national market at current prices and qualities. Colombia formerly did not regularly produce enough sugar for its own requirements, and has only recently become able to export.

KENAF PRODUCTION INCREASES IN MOZAMBIQUE

Production of kenaf is expanding in Mozambique under the government plan for self-sufficiency in bagging fibers.

The 1961 kenaf crop was about 661,000 pounds, compared with 220,000 in 1960, and 110,000 in 1959. Almost all of it is grown by one company which anticipates 2 million pounds of fiber from its greatly expanded 1962 acreage and plans even larger increases in future years.

A fixed market price is guaranteed for the domestic fiber. Imports of bags and jute fiber are prohibited except as local production is insufficient for domestic needs, and a high duty is imposed on imported bags. Production plans are also closely linked with new settlement schemes, the first large one being near the Beira factories.

IRELAND DRINKS MORE COFFEE

Irish coffee imports almost doubled from 1958 to 1961.

In 1958 Ireland imported 6,621 bags (132.276 pounds per bag) of coffee. By 1961 imports had risen to 13,031 bags. Improved economic conditions and the introduction of soluble coffee were factors which influenced this increase.

Prior to 1939 coffee was consumed mainly by the wealthy. Since then the number of coffee bars has increased and the soluble coffees have become popular in homes.

NEPAL ESTABLISHES FIRST TEXTILE MILL

The Nepalese Government recently signed an agreement with India's largest textile manufacturer to establish the first textile mill in Nepal.

The mill will be located south of Kathmandu and is expected to produce 20 million yards of cloth made on 400 automatic looms with 15,000 spindles.

This is the first major foreign investment in Nepal in recent years. Negotiations have been under way for over a year and it is understood that the Indian company was offered special advantages beyond those offered by the government's Industrial Policy Act of last year.

CANADA USES MORE COTTON

Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, reached 236,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 7 months (August-February) of the current season. Mill use during the period under review exceeded the 204,000 bales opened in August-February 1960-61 by 16 percent, and was 11 percent above annual average consumption of 213,000 bales during the past 5 seasons.

Consumption during February amounted to 34,000 bales, compared with 35,000 in the preceding month, and 29,000 in February 1961.

U.S.S.R. JOINS ICAC

On March 20, the U.S.S.R. became the 36th member of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, an organization of governments having an interest in the production, trade, and consumption of cotton.

The U.S.S.R. is one of the world's largest cotton producers, with annual average production in the past 5 seasons of about 6.9 million bales (500 pounds gross). In recent years the U.S.S.R. has exported annually an average of more than 1.5 million bales, largely to other countries within the Communist bloc, while imports have averaged around 0.6 million bales, mostly from Egypt, Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, and Sudan.

U.S. SHARE OF FOREIGN COTTON MARKET DOWN SLIGHTLY

U.S. cotton represented a slightly smaller proportion of total cotton imports into most major foreign Free World consuming countries during the first several months of the current (1961-62) season than in comparable periods of the previous season.

Although total cotton imports into the 15 listed countries increased slightly during the early months of this season, the U.S. share declined in 11 countries and takings of U.S. cotton were smaller in 10 countries. Notable exceptions to generally smaller imports of U.S. cotton occurred in Canada, India, and Italy, where both the U.S. share and total imports of U.S. cotton rose. Total cotton imports from all sources declined in eight countries and increased in seven.

Indications are that total imports this season into the foreign Free World may not reach the 13.4 million-bale intake in 1960-61. Generally adequate stocks at the beginning of this season have been drawn down in most countries, partly because of a generally less favorable outlook for cotton consumption.

If, as expected, U.S. exports in 1961-62 fall to around 5 million bales, from 6.6 million in 1960-61, the U.S. share of the foreign Free World cotton market may show some further decline during the remaining months of the current season.

COTTON: Imports into specified countries, and the U.S. share, in designated portions of 1960-61 and 1961-62 seasons

(Bales of 500 pounds)

Importing country	Reporting period	1960-61			1961-62		
		Total	Imports	U.S.	Total	Imports	U.S.
		imports	from U.S.	share	imports	from U.S.	share
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent
Austria.....	Aug-Dec	47	24	51	46	22	48
Belgium.....	Aug-Dec	187	66	35	176	37	21
Canada.....	Aug-Oct	29	24	83	101	100	99
Denmark.....	Aug-Jan	21	13	62	18	6	33
Finland.....	Aug-Jan	47	21	45	32	11	34
France.....	Aug-Jan	652	276	42	644	210	33
Germany, West.....	Aug-Dec	581	138	24	526	121	23
Hong Kong.....	Aug-Oct	65	32	49	73	19	26
India.....	Aug-Dec	378	217	57	432	294	68
Italy.....	Aug-Nov	277	122	44	306	159	52
Japan.....	Aug-Jan	1,383	575	42	1,420	529	37
Netherlands.....	Aug-Dec	142	52	37	136	45	33
Sweden.....	Aug-Jan	48	41	85	64	53	83
Switzerland.....	Aug-Jan	111	38	34	132	49	37
United Kingdom.....	Aug-Jan	542	208	38	449	166	37

ITALY'S RICE EXPORTS RISE IN 1961

Italy's rice exports increased 66 percent in 1961.

Approximately 218,000 metric tons were exported, compared with 131,300 in the preceding year, and the average of 192,400 in the five years ended 1960. Postwar record exports were 350,000 tons in 1956.

Milled rice accounted for more than two-thirds of the exports, and most of the remainder was semi-milled. Over 80 percent of the total went to other European countries: 10 percent to countries in the European Common Market; 48 percent to other Western Europe, and 22 percent to the Satellite countries.

The milled rice was shipped principally to Indonesia, Austria, Poland, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Libya, and Liberia.

Principal destinations of the semi-milled were Switzerland, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Finland, Norway, and Czechoslovakia.

The large carryover at the start of the year made possible the increased exports in 1961. Exports in 1962 will be lower because of the reduction in stocks caused by the accelerated shipments last season. Stocks on hand at the close of this marketing year (September 30, 1962) are expected to be at a minimum level.

ROUGH RICE: Italy's supply and distribution,
marketing years, 1959-60 to 1961-62

Item	: 1959-60 <u>1/</u>	: 1960-61 <u>2/</u>	: 1961-62 <u>3/</u>
	: Metric	Metric	Metric
	: <u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Beginning stocks	105,000	210,200	53,100
Production	755,300	618,900	690,000
Supply	860,300	829,100	743,100
Consumption:			
Human	435,683	410,737	445,000
Seed, feed, and waste	47,040	44,000	43,300
Exports	167,377	321,263	204,800
Ending stocks	210,200	53,100	50,000
Distribution	860,300	829,100	743,100

1/ Final figure for year, September 16, 1959 to September 15, 1960.

2/ Preliminary estimate for period, September 16, 1960 through September 30, 1961. This year has 15 extra days because of change in rice-marketing year.

3/ Forecast for year, October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1962.

CAMBODIA SETS QUOTAS
FOR RICE EXPORTS

Cambodia has set quotas by grades for 300,000 metric tons of rice for export in 1962.

This is 18,000 tons higher than exports of all grades in 1961. The quotas are as follows (1,000 metric tons): white rice, 100; white rice, one-half broken, 70; white rice, three-fourths broken, 30; cargo rice, 25; cargo rice, broken, 25; and rice flour, 50.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS UP 34 PERCENT

Canadian wheat and flour exports during July-December 1961 totaled 203 million bushels -- up 34 percent above the 151 million exported during the same period in 1960.

Wheat exports were 186 million bushels during the first half of 1961-62, compared with 132 million a year earlier. Larger shipments to West Germany, with 51 million bushels exported to East Germany, Poland, and Mainland China, compared with none the previous season, accounted for most of the increase.

Flour exports during the first half of 1961-62 totaled 16.9 million bushels, compared with 19.7 million shipped in the same period of the previous year. The United Kingdom, the largest market for Canadian flour, imported nearly a million bushels less than during the first half of 1960-61. There were also slight decreases in shipments to most of the other countries.

Total wheat and flour exports during the first half of the Canadian marketing year (August 1961 through January 1962) were about 194 million bushels, compared with 155 million exported during August 1960 through January 1961.

(Table on page 18)

U.S. AND EEC EXCHANGE HOPS IMPORT DUTY CONCESSIONS AT GATT CONFERENCE

At the fifth round of tariff negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), held at Geneva, Switzerland, the U.S. delegates, in discussions with the Common Market (EEC) representatives, agreed to a reduction of 2 cents per pound in the U.S. duties on hops imports.

The duty on imports of hops valued less than 50 cents per pound now is 14 cents per pound. During an intermediate period from July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963, it will be $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and after that 12 cents per pound.

Corresponding figures for hops valued 50 cents or more per pound are 12, $10\frac{1}{2}$, and 10 cents per pound. The duty on imports of lupulin will be reduced from 75 to $67\frac{1}{2}$ and to 60 cents per pound.

In return, the Common Market representatives agreed to bind, effective no later than July 1, 1970, the 12 percent ad valorem duty which all the Common Market countries will levy on hops imports from other countries beginning on that date. This rate is the approximate arithmetic average of the individual hops import duties of these countries as of January 1, 1957.

During a transition period which is to end no later than July 1, 1970, the Common Market countries are, for each commodity, to adjust their individual import duties toward a common rate which is to become effective on that date.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-December 1960
and July-December 1961

Country of destination	July-December 1960			July-December 1961		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	1,243	561	1,804	587	645	1,232
Central America	18	857	875	242	940	1,182
Federation of West Indies	2/	2,238	2,238	--	2,078	2,078
Ecuador	1,254	--	1,254	444	--	444
Peru	1,413	1	1,414	--	7	7
Venezuela	1,719	10	1,729	740	17	757
Others	394	1,289	1,683	593	326	919
Total	6,041	4,956	10,997	2,606	4,013	6,619
Europe:						
Albania	--	--	--	1,050	--	1,050
Austria	802	--	802	1,025	--	1,025
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,670	95	5,765	6,629	106	6,735
Finland	352	--	352	1,151	--	1,151
France	4,218	--	4,218	1,272	--	1,272
Germany, East	--	--	--	9,958	--	9,958
Germany, West	16,333	--	16,333	30,133	--	30,133
Ireland	405	--	405	1,467	--	1,467
Italy	10,949	--	10,949	2,242	7	2,249
Netherlands	4,249	4	4,253	2,353	3	2,356
Norway	2,120	1,012	3,132	1,555	--	1,555
Poland	--	--	--	15,660	3	15,663
Switzerland	4,348	--	4,348	4,520	--	4,520
United Kingdom	40,952	7,047	47,999	41,797	6,207	48,004
Others	597	107	704	846	59	905
Total	90,995	8,265	99,260	121,658	6,385	128,043
Asia:						
China, Mainland	--	--	--	25,348	--	25,348
India	2,141	--	2,141	3,466	--	3,466
Japan	26,024	602	26,626	24,471	690	25,161
Pakistan	1,718	2/	1,718	1,830	--	1,830
Philippines	207	1,496	1,703	1,121	1,112	2,233
Others	1,240	2,673	3,913	1,432	2,339	3,771
Total	31,330	4,771	36,101	57,668	4,141	61,809
Africa:						
Algeria	--	--	--	1,360	--	1,360
Egypt	--	2	2	452	172	624
Ghana	--	406	406	--	1,170	1,170
South Africa, Republic of	1,065	--	1,065	--	--	--
Others	278	1,303	1,581	572	1,053	1,625
Total	1,343	1,711	3,054	2,384	2,395	4,779
Oceania	147	26	173	240	3	243
Unspecified 3/	1,768	--	1,768	1,040	--	1,040
World total	131,624	19,729	151,353	185,596	16,937	202,533

1/ In grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes seed wheat.

During the same transition period, these countries will, in prescribed steps, completely eliminate their duties on imports from each other. The adjustments which they have already made in their hops import duties under the requirements of the Common Market treaty are shown below. The transition period may, however, be shortened.

In the adjustment of the individual hops import duties of these countries from the January 1, 1957 levels to the common rate of 12 percent ad valorem to be reached at the end of the transition period, those of Benelux and Italy are being raised, France's will remain unchanged, and West Germany's is being lowered.

However, among these countries, West Germany is by far the largest importer of U.S. hops.

HOPS: Common Market import duties, January 1, 1957 and present

Country	Duties on : January 1, : 1957 : :	Present duties	
		On imports from : each other	On imports from : other countries
	Percent ad valorem	Percent ad valorem	Percent ad valorem
Benelux	8.0	5.2	9.2
Germany, West.....	15.0	10.5	13.5
France.....	12.0	9.6	12.0
Italy.....	4.0	2.8	6.4

U.S. AND EEC EXCHANGE
TARIFF CONCESSIONS

At the fifth round of tariff negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), held at Geneva, Switzerland, the United States delegates obtained reductions in the Common Market (EEC) duties on imports of alfalfa and clover seeds and dried peas, beans, and lentils.

Among the U.S. duties which will be reduced in concessions to the Common Market are those on millet, bentgrass and onion seeds, split peas except cowpeas and chickpeas, and a variety of flower bulbs, rootstocks, etc. (see table).

For each commodity, all of the Common Market countries (Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, West Germany, and Italy) will, after a transition period which is to end no later than June 30, 1970, levy the same duty on imports from other countries. During the transition period the import duties of the individual Common Market countries for each commodity are being adjusted toward the July 1, 1970 level.

The new Common Market duties listed in the table are those which will become effective July 1, 1970. If this adjustment process should be speeded up, these new duties will become operative sooner. The "old" U.S. duties listed on the table are those of July 1, 1958 and are still in effect. The present plans are that the "intermediate new" U.S. rates are to be applicable during July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1963, and the "final new" U.S. rates will become effective July 1, 1963.

This round of GATT negotiations began on September 1, 1960 and some phases of it are still continuing.

GRAINS AND OTHER PRODUCTS: Changes made in Common Market and
U.S. import duties at GATT conference

Commodity	: Concessions obtained:		Concessions granted by		
	: by U.S. from :		U.S. to Common Market		
	: Common Market :				
	Old Common:	New Common:	Old U.S.	Intermediate:	Final new
	Market :	Market :	duty :	new :	U.S. duty
	duty :	duty :		U.S. duty :	U.S. duty
	Percent	Percent	Cents	Cents	Cents
	ad	ad	per	per	per
	<u>valorem</u>	<u>valorem</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>
Dried peas and beans.....:	10	9			
Dried lentils.....:	7	6			
Alfalfa and clover seeds...:	10	5			
Bentgrass and onion seeds...:			15	13.5	12
Millet seed.....:			0.5	0.45	0.4
Split peas, except					
cowpeas and chickpeas...:			1	0.9	0.8
Hyacinth bulbs.....:			1/ 2.00	1/ 1.35	1/ .75
Lily-of-the valley pips...:			1/ 3.00	1/ 2.65	1/ 2.25
Tulip bulbs.....:			1/ 2.00	1/ 1.70	1/ 1.40
Narcissus bulbs.....:			1/ 3.00	1/ 2.55	1/ 2.10
Lily bulbs.....:			1/ 3.00	1/ 2.37	1/ 1.75
Crocus corms.....:			1/ .50	1/ .40	1/ .30
Other bulbs, roots, root- :					
stocks, clumps,					
corms, etc.....:			2/ 7½	2/ 6½	5½
1/ Dollars per 1,000.					
2/ Percent ad valorem.					

BRAZILIAN PEANUT
DATA REVISED

Official Brazilian statistics place Brazil's 1960 peanut production at 450,200 short tons from 719,100 planted acres. This revises data published in Foreign Crops and Markets of March 12, 1962. In that issue, also, data shown as harvested area should have been reported as planted area.

NIGERIAN PEANUT SALES NEARING COMPLETION

Purchases of 1961 crop peanuts by the Nigerian Produce Marketing Board are nearing completion and the total for the season is now expected to be somewhat less than 690,000 long tons previously indicated (Foreign Crops and Markets, March 19, 1962).

Producer sales to the Marketing Board during the week ending March 1, 1962 were only 3,834 long tons compared with 5,815 tons the previous week. This represents a decline from the sales of the corresponding period in 1961 and may have been caused by earlier marketings which resulted from the unusually early dry season that occurred in Northern Nigeria.

PEANUTS (shelled basis): Nigeria, purchases, interior
movements and stocks in Kano and River
Areas, 1960-61 and 1961-62 1/

Item	Kano		River		Total	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons
Purchases <u>2/</u> :						
Week ending February 22	7.5	5.7	0.2	0.1	7.7	5.8
Week ending March 1	6.2	3.8	0.3	0.1	6.5	3.9
Accumulative total week ending March 1	574.3	653.8	25.1	9.1	599.4	662.9
Interior movements:						
Railment to port	181.4	163.6	---	---	181.4	163.6
Trucked to port	12.3	26.2	---	---	12.3	26.2
Shipped to port	---	---	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2
Delivered to oil mills	40.0	53.4	---	---	40.0	53.4
Stocks - March 1	340.6	410.6	24.3	8.9	364.6	419.5

1/ Accumulative through March 1, 1962.

2/ Producer sales to Nigerian Produce Marketing Board.

Licensed Buying Agents Committee, weekly reports.

MALI'S PEANUT EXPORTS DOWN

The current export estimate for the 1961-62 Malian peanut harvest is 49,600 short tons, shelled basis, as compared with the estimate of 53,690 tons for the previous year.

The recent Franco-Malian Commercial Accord contains provisions for the purchase of 6,614 tons by France in 1962. The remainder of the crop is expected to be purchased by the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. In 1961 Mali exported about 50,000 tons to Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R.

ANTARCTIC WHALE OIL PURCHASED

The first purchase of new-catch whale oil for the 1961-62 Antarctic season was concluded early in March.

It was reported that 45,000 long tons (50,400 short tons) of Antarctic oil was sold by Norway, Japan, and the United Kingdom to a large international firm at a price of £50 per long ton, ex-ship (\$125.00 per short ton).

This price is £23-10-0 per ton (\$58.75 per short ton) below the price reported towards the end of March last year and is the lowest price received by the whaling companies since 1946.

U.S. SOYBEAN EXPORTS DOWN; EDIBLE OILS AND OILCAKES UP

Exports of U.S. soybeans in January at 10.9 million bushels were down 5.6 million from the previous month and two-fifths below the monthly average for the previous quarter. However, accumulative exports during the period October-January 1961-62 were up 8 percent from the comparable period in 1960-61. Major markets for U.S. soybeans during January were Japan--37 percent; Italy--21 percent; the Netherlands--14 percent; and West Germany--9 percent.

U.S. exports of soybean and cottonseed oils in January were higher than in December by 3.3 and 32.2 million pounds, respectively. Combined gains in U.S. exports of edible oils during the period October-January 1961-62 were equivalent to 4 percent from the corresponding period last year.

Soybean oil shipments, including foreign donations, during October-January 1961-62 amounted to 263.2 million pounds, 14 percent below the quantity shipped in the first 4 months a year earlier. In January commercial shipments and foreign donations of soybean oil were 38.9 and 45.9 million pounds, respectively, totaling 84.4 million pounds, 30 percent above the previous month and 13 percent above the corresponding period in 1961.

Comparably, during the recent October-January period U.S. cottonseed oil exports increased by more than two-fifths from a year earlier. During January commercial shipments at 63.8 million pounds far outweighed foreign donations at 18.8 million. The total of 82.6 million pounds was four-fifths above the 44.8 million pounds exported a year earlier and over four-fifths above the previous month.

Oilseed cake and meal exports were up one-fifth during October-January 1961-62 from the comparable period of the preceding year. Increased shipments of soybean meal by some 100,000 short tons more than offset declines in cottonseed and linseed meals. The principal destinations for the soybean meal exported in the October-January 1961-62 period were Canada--23 percent; the Netherlands--19 percent; West Germany--15 percent; France--11 percent; and Belgium--10 percent.

SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS: U.S.
exports, year beginning October 1, 1959, and 1960;
October-January 1960 and 1961

Item	Unit	1959-60	1960-61 1/	October-January	
				1960-61 1/	1961-62 1/
Soybeans.....	Million bushels	141.4	130.0	66.4	71.7
Oil equivalent.....	Million pounds	1,552.4	1,428.1	729.2	787.0
Meal equivalent.....	1,000 short tons	3,287.1	3,056.5	1,560.7	1,684.5
Edible oils:					
Soybean.....	Million pounds	952.8	2/721.2	306.3	3/ 263.2
Cottonseed.....	do.	503.3	4/369.4	145.2	5/ 208.6
Total.....	do.	1,456.1	1,090.6	451.5	471.8
Cakes and meals:					
Soybean.....	1,000 short tons	648.7	589.7	247.3	352.7
Cottonseed.....	do.	140.2	46.0	32.2	2.5
Linseed.....	do.	62.6	31.0	26.2	11.6
Total 6/.....	do.	867.0	670.7	305.7	366.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes an estimated 20.8 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 3/ Includes an estimated 91.2 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 4/ Includes an estimated 13.6 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 5/ Includes an estimated 42.3 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 6/ Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census and USDA estimates.

SUEZ CANAL OILSEED SHIPMENTS
CONTINUE AT REDUCED VOLUME

Oilseed shipments through the Suez Canal in January 1962, while substantially larger than in December 1961 (Foreign Crops and Markets, February 19, 1962), were one-fifth smaller than the quantities shipped in January 1961.

Total shipments of all oilseeds through January 1962, of the U.S. marketing year beginning October 1, 1961, were significantly smaller than shipments during the comparable period of the previous marketing year.

OILSEEDS: Suez Canal, northbound shipments by kind, January 1960 and 1961 and October-January 1960/61 and 1961/62

Item	January		October-January	
	1961	1962	1960-61	1961-62
	Metric	Metric	Metric	Metric
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Soybeans 1/.....	101,000	79,000	126,000	103,999
Copra	81,000	32,000	292,000	237,552
Peanuts	12,000	27,000	45,000	67,092
Cotton seed	8,000	18,000	21,000	35,509
Flaxseed 2/	2,000	7,000	4,000	14,114
Others	28,000	21,000	80,000	61,247
Total	232,000	184,000	568,000	519,513

1/ 1 metric ton of soybeans equals 36.743333 bushels.

2/ 1 metric ton of flaxseed equals 39.367857 bushels.

Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo, Egypt)

The movement of soybeans (presumed to be Chinese) through the Canal in January at 2,903,000 bushels was over three times the below-normal quantity in the first quarter of the current marketing year.

Total shipments of soybeans from October through January of the current marketing year are running below the shipments for the comparable period for the marketing years beginning October 1, 1958, 1959 and 1960.

(Table on opposite page).

ITALY'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION AND TRADE LOWER IN 1961-62

Italy's outturn of edible olive oil during the 1961-62 production year, forecast in December as 325,000 short tons, may be 5,000 to 10,000 tons less than earlier indicated. While Italy's Central Institute of Statistics maintains an estimate of 353,000 tons, unofficial sources in Italy are now of the opinion that 1961-62 production will not exceed 320,000 tons. This would be one-fourth less than the estimated 419,000 tons produced in 1960-61.

(Continued on page 25)

SOYBEANS: Northbound shipments through the Suez Canal, January, February, and March and quarterly totals, 1957-61

Month and quarter	Year beginning October 1				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
January	514	2,572	4,483	3,711	2,903
February	1,764	4,446	4,850	1,396	---
March	3,050	3,417	4,666	955	---
October-December	1,029	4,189	8,598	919	919
January-March	5,328	10,435	13,999	6,062	---
April-June	3,674	9,700	8,635	1,213	---
July-September	7,275	5,879	2,756	2,776	---
October-September	17,306	30,203	33,988	10,970	

Total computed from unrounded numbers.

Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo, Egypt).

(Continued from page 24)

The decrease in outturn from a year earlier is attributed to the "off year" cyclic influence coupled with dry weather and dacus fly infestations in some areas. Production is reported to be substantially lower in the South of Italy, namely Sicily, Calabria, Puglia, and Campania, and in the Liguria region of the North.

Italy's foreign trade in olive oil is expected to be lower this year with both imports and exports falling below last year's levels. Imports of edible olive oil may be as much as a third less than the 109,000 tons imported last year as a result of smaller production and higher market prices in other Mediterranean Basin countries. Italy's exports are expected to be one-fourth below last year's 14,700 tons level due to its lower outturn.

Although Italy's availability of olive oil from current production and imports will be substantially below last year, the consumption level of edible oils is expected to be maintained by a reduction of stocks and an increase in imports of seed oils and oilseeds. An increase of more than 20 percent in Italy's imports of oilseeds and oil is anticipated for the current year.

YUGOSLAV OILSEED PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY IN 1961

Yugoslavia's oilseed production in 1961 increased by about 2 percent despite the drought which seriously reduced the production of most other crops. This increase reflects larger harvested acreages rather than increased yields.

Soybean production, although of relatively minor importance, dropped by more than 60 percent from 1960. This decline resulted from greatly reduced plantings despite agricultural officials' attempts to increase soybean production, and, thereby provide additional protein supplements for the expanding livestock industry. Principal factors influencing this decline were low yields, lack of experience in growing the crop, lack of suitable cultivation equipment, and weed problems.

MAJOR OILSEEDS: Yugoslavia, harvested area and production, annual 1959-1961

Commodity	1959		1960		1961	
	Harvested	Production	Harvested	Production	Harvested	Production
	area		area		area	1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	short tons	acres	short tons	acres	short tons
Sunflower seed ..	213.0	125.7	182.1	108.4	212.5	129.0
Rapeseed	17.4	8.2	17.4	7.4	19.8	9.7
Soybeans	25.0	18.5	51.4	28.5	31.6	11.0
Castor beans	16.7	11.0	16.0	9.2	13.1	6.4
Total	272.1	163.4	266.9	153.5	277.0	156.1

1/ Preliminary.

Yugoslav Federal Statistical Office.

Domestic production of edible oils in Yugoslavia rose by 16 percent in 1961 to about two-fifths of the total consumption. Overall consumption of edible oils increased 2 percent from 1960. Total supply and disposition showed a decline reflecting reduced stocks. As in former years no exports of oil were made.

Yugoslavia's imports of soybean oil, based on U.S. export data, exceeded 33,000 tons in 1961, two-fifths above the 1960 level. The United States supplied virtually all of this quantity under Title I, Public Law 480.

A pending Yugoslav request for some 33,000 tons of soybean meal from the United States is indicative of the need for protein supplements. Utilization of the requested meal will be implemented on state and cooperative farms for the feeding of livestock to be exported as meat.

EDIBLE OILS: Yugoslavia, supply and distribution tables,
annual, 1959-60 - 1961-62 1/

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Supply:			
Beginning stocks July 1 <u>2/</u>	14.3	49.2	39.7
Production <u>3/</u>	29.0	24.7	28.7
Imports	71.3	33.1	34.2
Total supply	114.6	107.0	102.6
Disposition:			
Consumption	65.5	67.3	68.4
Ending stocks June 30 <u>2/</u>	49.1	39.7	34.2
Total	114.6	107.0	102.6

1/ All quantities are expressed in terms of refined oil except for the planned oil imports from the United States.

2/ Include raw materials on hand converted to refined oil.

3/ Based on oilseed crop estimates converted to refined oil.

Yugoslav Federal Food Administration.

Planned development of broiler production, further expansion of meat and milk production, and gradual development of a mixed feed industry will probably increase requirements for oil meals faster than production of soybeans can be increased. The government has thus further attempted to stimulate soybean production through increasing the minimum prices guaranteed to producers as well as doubling the premium which is offered in addition to the guaranteed price.

Current prospects for continued exports of U.S. soybean oil and meal to Yugoslavia appear favorable.

(Table on next page).

OILSEEDS: Yugoslavia, guaranteed prices
to producers, annual 1960-1962

Commodity	1960		1961		1962	
	Dinars	U.S. cents	Dinars	U.S. cents	Dinars	U.S. cents
	per	per pound	per	per pound	per	per pound
	kilogram	1/	kilogram	1/	kilogram	1/
Sunflower seed...	50	3.6	50	3.0	55	3.15
Rapeseed.....	65	4.7	65	3.9	2/	2/
Soybeans.....	55	3.9	60	3.6	65	3.9
Soybean premium..	0	0.0	10	0.6	20	1.2
Castor seed.....	85	6.1	85	5.1	2/	2/

1/- Although of limited significance in equating Yugoslavia's internal prices to external values, the following free market rates were used in the conversions to indicate the U.S. cent per pound equivalents for the period the prices were:

1960 - 632 dinars = U.S. \$1

1961 - 750 dinars = U.S. \$1

1962 - 750 dinars = U.S. \$1

2/ Not available.

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World Corn Production Near Record. Foreign Agriculture Circular FG 3-62.

Sugar Stocks Declining In Many Countries. Foreign Agriculture Circular FS 2-62.

Ireland's Livestock and Meat Industry. Foreign Agricultural Service FAS-M-130.

Although the Federation of Malaya and Singapore exported slightly less copra in 1961 than in 1960, the area's exports of coconut oil in 1961 increased 40 percent from the preceding year. The oil equivalent of net exports of both copra and coconut oil was up one-fourth.

The area was actually a net importer of copra in 1961, as it was in 1960, having imported 125,267 long tons and exported 107,492 tons. Indonesia was the principal import source while India, Japan, and Europe were the main export destinations.

There were 57,143 tons of coconut oil exported. The bulk of the oil, went to Europe, with the largest quantity going to the United Kingdom. Imports of coconut oil were minor, totaling only 2,932 tons.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Federation of Malaya, and Singapore, exports, imports,
and net exports, average 1935-39, annual 1960 and 1961

Country	Copra			Coconut oil		
	Average 1935-39	1960 <u>1/</u>	1961 <u>1/</u>	Average 1935-39	1960 <u>1/</u>	1961 <u>1/</u>
EXPORTS	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America.....	360	---	---	618	2,062	1,112
South America.....	---	500	7,151	4	---	226
Europe:						
Belgium.....	798	2,000	7,504	---	---	---
Denmark.....	1,745	200	590	5	---	---
France.....	14,192	739	493	40	553	1,016
Germany, West.....	2/ 47,495	2,175	1,921	398	174	4,483
Italy.....	10,487	1,037	628	48	5,283	6,091
Netherlands.....	29,585	6,568	7,384	504	3,158	8,418
Norway.....	4,989	---	---	41	---	20
Poland.....	3,420	---	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	709	7,356	2,082	---	255	760
Sweden.....	2,641	4,600	5,787	1,383	438	---
United Kingdom.....	57,750	650	1,506	8,858	4,802	11,239
Yugoslavia.....	90	---	1,600	---	---	---
Other.....	498	680	---	62	398	---
Total.....	174,399	26,005	29,495	11,339	15,061	32,027
Africa:						
Egypt.....	4,541	---	---	4,083	1,749	1,256
Morocco.....	3/ 99	---	---	1	25	1,017
South Africa, Republic of...	---	---	---	547	5,834	6,048
Other.....	---	---	---	309	1,026	3,188
Total.....	4,640	---	---	4,940	8,634	11,509
Asia:						
Burma.....	---	3,195	26	3,458	1,717	34
China, Mainland.....	3,926	---	---	1,134	3,750	2,700
China, Taiwan.....	---	---	---	---	991	---
Hong Kong.....	---	---	---	826	481	1,153
India.....	107	63,701	37,724	19,068	---	54
Indonesia.....	---	---	---	3,813	160	213
Iraq.....	---	3,500	3,260	---	370	205
Japan.....	1,676	15,406	27,465	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	---	6	---	---	1,687	1,754
Other.....	297	685	2,185	1,108	5,575	5,838
Total.....	6,006	86,493	70,660	29,407	14,731	11,951
Oceania.....	---	---	186	362	154	318
Grand total.....	4/ 191,691	112,998	107,492	5/ 47,110	40,642	57,143
IMPORTS						
British Possessions.....	10,278	872	919	6/	1,827	2,812
Indonesia.....	105,501	114,131	123,215	329	1,061	100
Other.....	2,472	3,514	1,133	246	1	20
Grand total.....	118,251	118,517	125,267	575	2,889	2,932
Net exports.....	73,440	-5,519	-17,775	46,535	37,753	54,211
Net exports of copra and coconut oil,						
copra equivalent.....	147,305	54,406	68,274	---	---	---
oil equivalent.....	---	---	---	92,802	34,276	43,013

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total Germany. 3/ Territory formerly known as French Morocco. 4/ Includes 6,286 tons to "other countries". 5/ Includes 440 tons to "other countries". 6/ Less than .5 ton.

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